Rewandiz Massacre 1916

A man lived in Kurdish people

Rewandiz Massacre by the side Russian empire and their volunteer colleagues sur and Armenian has been done. In May 1916 Kurds Muslim from from Rewandiz intended. According to estimates, 8,000 Kurds were killed and 80% of the city was destroyed and looted.[1]

Massacre

Rewandiz Massacre 1916	
Massacre	
Photo of a mountain for the city of Rewandiz after the massacre	
Country	Kurdistan
State	Ottoman Empire
Start time	May 1916
The death toll	8,000 (Muslim Kurds)
Founder	Russian empire • Assyrian tribes • Armenian attacks
Place of establishment	Rewandiz
Motivate	• Expansion • Against Islam • Against Kurdish
change (https://ku.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Komkujiya_Rewandiz%C3%AA_1916&action=edit&section=0) - - Change the wiki (https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Special:ItemByTitle?site=kuwiki&page=Komkujiya_Rewandiz%C3%AA_1916)	

In 1915 when First World War continued, Russian empire with help Assyrian and Armenian attacked the city of Rewandiz.[2] Russian and their allies Assyrian and Armenian 80% of the people of the Muslim Kurds of the city were killed; after the city fell, only 20 percent of the Muslim Kurdish population could live.[3] All Rewandiz Kurds were not shot, some were thrown into the famous Rewandiz zoo. Many Kurdish women have also thrown themselves to death in order not to be raped by soldiers.[4] The entire city of Rewandiz was devastated except for the richer regions, where Russian-sury-German soldiers used the house as logistics and then looted before leaving. Kurds Trying, Koye, and Ranye automatically came to Rewandiz to protect the Kurds of Rewandiz. Russian-Asian-Armenian troops could not reach China Korea China take it and leave it after two to three months due to the heavy resistance of the Kurds.[5] Sikh English Edward Noel after the massacre he visited Revandiz for months and submitted an official report to the Kingdom of England. “A way to get to the regions Rewandiz and Nelle searched, found detailed and comprehensive evidence of the heinous crimes committed by Christians against Muslims, "the report said. He also told Armenians and Assyrians “The Christian Army of revenge ”.[6] Kenneth Mason, a British soldier and spy, stated that "there is no unauthorized village between Rewandiz and the Garavushinke Gate, most of them have been completely destroyed."[7]

Source

1. Bajalan, Djene Rhys (2021). Gunes, Cengiz; Bozarslan, Hamit; Yadirgi, Veli (editor). *The Kurdish Movement and the End of the Ottoman Empire, 1880–1923* (https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-history-of-the-kurds/kurdish-movement-and-the-end-of-the-ottoman-empire-18801923/56AC07ABF6BDAF208E309EE76B871317) . . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. rr. 104–137. ISBN (https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/cambridge-history-of-the-kurds/kurdish-movement-and-the-end-of-the-ottoman-empire-18801923/56AC07ABF6BDAF208E309EE76B871317) 978-1-108-47335-4. .

2. "Assyrians & the Assyrian Identity in the Ottoman Empire" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160305014754/http://zindamagazine.com/html/archives/1999/znda1116.html) . Zinda magazine. 16 çiriya paşîn 1999. Ji orîjînalê (http://www.zindamagazine.com/html/archives/1999/znda1116.html) di 5 adar 2016 de hat arşîvkirin. Roja gihiştinê 6 îlon 2009.

3. Shattering Empires: The Clash and Collapse of the Ottoman and Russian Empires 1908-1918, Michael A. Reynolds, page 158, 2011. Quote "The Russian's local allies often abetted this line of thinking. One Assyrian officer urged his superiors to drop the Russian rule of concilatings one's enemy peacefully in favor of all-out warfare on Muslims. The British Major E. W. C Noel described the extermination of the town of Rowanduz and the wholesale massacre of its [Muslim] inhabitants by what he dubbed Christian Army of Revenge of Agha Petros as one example of a long record of outrages

4. MassisPost (28 tîrmeh 2011). "The Kurds and the Armenian Genocide • MassisPost" (https://massispost.com/2011/07/the-kurds-and-the-armenian-genocide/) . *MassisPost* (bi îngilîziya amerîkî). Roja gihiştinê 18 adar 2023.

5. Hay, Rupert (1921). *Two Years in Kurdistan: Experiences of a Political Officer, 1918-1920* (https://archive.org/details/twoyearsinkurdis00hayw) . rr. 192 (https://archive.org/details/twoyearsinkurdis00hayw/page/192) .

6. A., Weems, Samuel. *Armenia Secrets of a "Christian" terrorist state : the Armenian great deception series volume 1* (http://worldcat.org/oclc/1030931191) . r. 28. ISBN 0-9719212-3-7. OCLC 1030931191 (https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1030931191) . Ji orîjînalê di 4 sibat 2022 de hat arşîvkirin (https://web.archive.org/web/20220204164810/http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/1030931191) . Roja gihiştinê 22 adar 2023.

7. "Central Kurdistan" (https://ia800708.us.archive.org/view_archive.php?archive=/28/items/crossref-pre-1923-scholarly-works/10.2307%252F1779073.zip&file=10.2307%252F1779409.pdf) (PDF). *The Geographical Journal*. Wiley, The Royal Geographical Society. **54** (6): 331. 1919. `{{cite journal}}`: Ji `|pêşnav=` ev `|pêşnav=` kêm e (alîkarî)

Ev gotara kurt şitlekê ye. Heke tu bixwazî berfireh bikî pê li biguhêre (https://ku.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Komkujiya_Rewandiz%C3%AA_1916&action=edit) bike. (Çawa?)